

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 25  
APPENDIX 1  
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE OF LIVESTOCK**

**PRIMARY AGENCY:** Washington State Department of Agriculture

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:** Office of the Attorney General  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Washington State Department of Health  
Washington State Military Department  
Emergency Management Division  
National Guard  
Washington State Patrol  
Washington State University  
College of Veterinary Medicine  
Cooperative Extension Service  
Federal Agencies  
Tribal Governments  
Private Organizations and Businesses  
Allied Industries and Professions  
Associated Councils, Boards, and Advocacy Organizations

**I. INTRODUCTION**

**A. Purpose**

This Appendix provides guidance to coordinate the initial, as well as ongoing, activities of state and federal agencies, and private organizations and entities in response to and recovery from an outbreak of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD). In as much as some FADs are zoonotic, this coordination may also involve the identification and control of diseases of public health significance. Issues of major concern in preparedness and response to a FAD outbreak include prevention of introduction, disease surveillance, rapid identification, initiation of steps to reduce the further spread of the disease, and disposal of infected, exposed, and dead animals during an outbreak.

**B. Scope**

This Appendix provides technical advice and assistance to state, county, and local governments, professional animal health organizations and industry during a FAD outbreak, and includes procedures for the identification, containment, and elimination of a FAD. This Appendix is applicable to all federal and state agencies identified in the Primary and Supporting Government Agency outline, as well as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) accredited veterinary practitioners who can be deputized by the Director of Agriculture and put on the state payroll as temporary employees. It is anticipated that the remainder of the Supporting Private Organizations identified in this Appendix will participate to the fullest extent possible.

## II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

### A. Situation

1. Several serious animal disease outbreaks have occurred outside the United States recently. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in Taiwan's swine population in 1997 resulted in the slaughter of more than five million hogs. The recent Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) epidemic in the Netherlands resulted in the slaughter of more than 10 million hogs. Ongoing problems with Classical Swine Fever in Haiti and the Dominican Republic continue to be a threat to the U.S. swine industry. The occurrence of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in Great Britain has resulted in a large number of beef and dairy cattle destroyed and diseased cattle continue to be identified. The disease continues to spread through most of Europe. The importation of animal products from foreign countries, the ease of travel throughout the world, the lifting of restrictions on animal health movement as a result of Free Trade Agreements, the presence of international ports and an international border, and the outbreak of West Nile Virus in birds, horses, and humans in several eastern states within the past few months of 1999 underscore Washington's vulnerability to an outbreak of a FAD.
2. Even though concerns about animal diseases are increasing, the public gives it relatively low priority. Protecting animal agriculture in the United States requires cooperation, participation, and partnership. While the USDA has assumed leadership in combating the FAD problem, it does not have the resources or the desire to assume these responsibilities alone. Consideration must be given to the fact that an outbreak of FAD within the state of Washington could be devastating to the economy and the health of the state, as well as the entire country. The state/local response is the first line of defense in an animal health disaster, the quality of which likely will determine the final economic impact to the state and national industry, and the public as a whole.
3. The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) provides worldwide disease reporting services to 147 member countries, including the United States, on the occurrence of certain animal diseases, and establishes guidelines for trade in animals and animal products. The OIE has published, in the International Animal Health Code (ISBN 92-9044-485-1), the following list of diseases of concern:
  - a. **OIE LIST "A" DISEASES:** Defined as transmissible diseases which have the potential for very serious and rapid spread, irrespective of national borders; may have serious socioeconomic or public health consequence; are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. All List "A" diseases are foreign to the United States except for Vesicular Stomatitis and Bluetongue.
    - 1) African horse sickness
    - 2) African swine fever
    - 3) Bluetongue
    - 4) Classical swine fever (Hog Cholera)

- 5) Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- 6) Foot and Mouth Disease
- 7) Highly pathogenic avian influenza (Fowl Plague)
- 8) Lumpy skin disease
- 9) Newcastle disease
- 10) Peste des petits ruminants
- 11) Rift Valley fever
- 12) Rinderpest
- 13) Sheep pox and goat pox
- 14) Swine vesicular disease
- 15) Vesicular stomatitis

b. **OIE LIST “B” DISEASES:** Transmissible diseases, which are considered to be of socioeconomic, and/or public health importance within countries and which are significant in the international trade of animals and animal products. OIE member countries normally submit reports once a year, although more frequent reporting may in some cases be necessary to comply with Section 1.2 of the International Animal Health Code.

- 1) Some diseases listed on OIE List B are foreign to the United States. (List B diseases foreign to the U.S are marked with an asterisk.\* Multiple species diseases include Anthrax, Aujeszky’s disease (Pseudorabies), Echinococcosis/hydatidosis, Heartwater\*, Leptospirosis, Q fever, Rabies, Paratuberculosis, and Screwworm.\*
- 2) Cattle diseases include Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis,\* Brucellosis, Genital Campylobacteriosis, Tuberculosis, Cysticercosis, Dermatophilosis, Enzootic bovine leukosis, Hemorrhagic septicaemia, Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, Pustular vulvovaginitis, Theileriosis, Trichomoniasis, Trypanosomiasis,\* Malignant catarrhal fever (WD - MCF),\* and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.\*
- 3) Sheep and goat diseases include Ovine epididymitis (Brucella ovis), Caprine and Ovine brucellosis\* (excluding B. ovis), Caprine arthritis/encephalitis, Contagious agalactia, Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia,\* Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis), Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis,\* Nairobi sheep disease,\* Salmonellosis (S. abortus ovis),\* Scrapie, and Maedi-Visna.\*
- 4) Horse diseases include Contagious equine metritis,\* Dourine,\* Epizootic lymphangitis,\* Equine

encephalomyelitis (Eastern and Western), Equine Infectious Anemia, Equine influenza, Equine piroplasmosis,\* Equine rhinopneumonitis, Glanders,\* Horse pox,\* Equine Viral Arteritis, Japanese encephalitis,\* Horse mange, Surra,\* and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.\*

- 5) Swine diseases include Atrophic rhinitis of swine, Porcine cysticercosis, Swine brucellosis, Transmissible gastroenteritis, Trichinellosis, Enterovirus encephalomyelitis,\* and Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.
- 6) Avian diseases include Avian infectious bronchitis, Avian infectious laryngotracheitis, Avian tuberculosis, Duck virus hepatitis, Duck virus enteritis, Fowl cholera, Fowl pox, Fowl typhoid, Infectious bursal disease, Marek's disease, Avian mycoplasmosis, Avian chlamydiosis, and Pullorum disease.

## **B. Assumptions**

1. Local livestock producers, dairymen, feedlot operators, poultry producers, horsemen, and hog producers likely will be the first to notice an unusual condition/disease in their animals. The concerned producer should make contact with one of four entities: a private accredited veterinarian, the State Veterinarian and/or the local area field veterinarian, the Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL) located at Washington State University (WSU) in Pullman, Washington or the USDA, APHIS, Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (USDA-AVIC).
2. If the disease situation is unexpected with high death loss, or if the symptoms are unusual, and especially if a FAD is suspected, a private accredited veterinarian must report his or her findings to the State Veterinarian or USDA-AVIC. In addition, Chapter 16-70 Washington Administrative Code (WAC) requires veterinarians to report to the State Veterinarian any suspected or diagnosed diseases listed in that rule, including those classified as FADs.
3. The area WSDA or USDA field veterinarian, if contacted by a producer experiencing a sudden unusual disease occurrence, has the expertise as a FAD Diagnostician (FADD) trained regulatory veterinarian, and will gather information and make an initial assessment and submit samples. He or she will then contact the State Veterinarian.
4. WADDL, if contacted by the private accredited veterinarian or directly by the producer, will in turn contact the State Veterinarian or the USDA-AVIC regarding the unusual disease occurrence. In addition, Chapter 16-70 WAC also requires all laboratories to report to the State Veterinarian any suspected or diagnosed diseases listed in that rule, including those classified as FADs.
5. When contacted by the area or private veterinarian, producer, WADDL, or, a private laboratory, the State Veterinarian, or the USDA-AVIC, will in turn contact the other official by telephone to determine what steps, if any, are necessary to further characterize the disease occurrence,

based on their judgment of the possibility of a FADs being involved. This may include the dispatching of a FADD to the location, and requesting assistance from the USDA Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (USDA-READEO) Early Response Team (ERT).

6. If the FADD determines that the differential diagnosis includes a FAD, the USDA-AVIC will notify USDA-Emergency Programs and other appropriate federal government officials. The FADD will obtain a FAD investigation case number from the USDA-AVIC. In addition, the USDA-AVIC and State Veterinarian, depending on the likelihood of a FAD, will take steps, in concert with area field veterinarians, to isolate the disease to as small an area as possible. This may necessitate the involvement of local, county, and state law enforcement agencies to assist in isolating the area.
7. If the suspected disease has potential wildlife impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), which in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect wildlife or conduct surveillance activities in wildlife to determine its disease status.
8. Suspected FADs in or potentially affecting wildlife or fish will be reported to the WDFW, who in turn will report this information to the State Veterinarian. If the disease has potential livestock impacts, WDFW will determine the appropriate response in cooperation with the WSDA.
9. If the suspected disease has potential public health impacts, the State Veterinarian will contact the Washington Department of Health (DOH). The DOH, in cooperation with WSDA, will determine the appropriate response to protect human health and welfare. DOH will report findings to other appropriate agencies.

### **III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

- A. Upon notification by the State Veterinarian that an outbreak of FAD is suspected, the Director-WSDA will activate the Primary State Core Decision Group (PSCDG) which consists of the following representatives:
  1. Washington Department of Agriculture
    - a. Director or Deputy Director
    - b. Assistant Director, Food Safety Animal Health and Consumer Services (FSAH&CS) Division
    - c. Identification FSAHCS Division
    - d. State Veterinarian, Animal Health Program
    - e. Livestock Identification Program Manager, FSAH&CS Division
    - f. General Counsel-Office of the Attorney General

- g. Public Information Officer
- 2. Director, Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD).
- 3. Director, Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL).
- 4. USDA-AVIC
- 5. Industry representative(s) (depending on animal species involved).
- B. The Director, WSDA, on the advice of the State Veterinarian, may activate any and all of the Secondary State Core Decision Group (SSCDG), which may consist of the following representatives:
  - 1. Director, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).
  - 2. Director, WDFW.
  - 3. Secretary, Washington State DOH.
  - 4. Director, Washington State Military Department
  - 5. Director, Washington State Patrol (WSP)
- C. The PSCDG and possibly some or all of the members of the SSCDG will make the determination as to:
  - 1. Procedures necessary to isolate the affected area.
  - 2. Which ESFs of the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP) will be activated.
  - 3. When to request activation of a USDA-READEO.
  - 4. The procedures to be utilized to combat the outbreak once it is identified as a FAD.
- D. When the state EOC is activated, all members of the Primary and Supporting Government Agencies, and if possible, Supporting Private Organizations of this Appendix, and the Primary and Supporting Government Agencies from any other activated ESFs will establish and maintain a presence in the state EOC.

#### IV. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

##### A. Primary Agency

- 1. **Washington Department of Agriculture**
  - a. Functions as the primary decision-maker for the PSCDGs and SSCDGs, and co-decision-maker with USDA for the USDA-READEO, if activated, and functions as the lead state agency when the USDA emergency management system is activated.
  - b. Functions as the liaison between the local identifying practitioner or producer), the state of Washington, and the federal government.



- c. Issues quarantines or hold orders, and oversees the implementation and enforcement of restricted or quarantined areas determined necessary by the PSCDG, with the assistance of the other state and federal supporting agencies. Because time is of the essence in an animal health emergency, quarantines or hold orders may initially be issued verbally but will be documented by written order as soon as practical.
- d. Determines the extent to which WSDA personnel will respond to an animal health emergency. Duties in support of this Appendix will take priority over all other duties of the Department.

## **B. Support Agencies:**

### **1. Office of the Attorney General**

- a. Provides representation to the PSCDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Provides legal assistance, including preparing administrative orders, as required, to accomplish the overall mission of dealing with a FAD within, or adjacent to, the boundaries of the state of Washington, including lands owned by tribal governments.
- c. Functions as the liaison between the WSDA and legal counsel representing federal and tribal government.

### **2. Department of Ecology**

- a. Provides representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Provides recommendations to the PSCDG as to the most appropriate method(s) for disposal of dead, destroyed, and affected animals. If burning is utilized, Ecology will determine what fuels and procedures should be utilized to minimize the environmental impact. If burial is determined to be the method of disposal, Ecology will determine if the materials should be buried on site or transported to an offsite location. If the materials are transported to an offsite location, Ecology will identify the offsite location and make recommendations, in conjunction with the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT), regarding specific transportation requirements.
- c. Assists the Washington National Guard (WNG) in assessing the safety of disinfectants used for cleaning and disinfection of vehicles, equipment, and facilities.
- d. Provides personnel at the site of each destruction and disposal area. Ecology personnel will be qualified to make environmental assessments.

### **3. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

- a. Coordinates with WSDA and participates in the SSCDG as requested by WSDA, and as a responding agency if required.



WDFW will provide advice on risks to wildlife and methods to mitigate these risks.

- b. Supports the law enforcement aspect of the restricted or quarantine area, if applicable.
- c. Initiates a surveillance program in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak and determines if the disease has spread to wildlife if the FAD is one that has a history of affecting wild animals. WDFW will initiate steps to prevent the spread of the disease to susceptible wildlife.
- d. Immediately notifies the WSDA, who will then activate the PSCDG, and SSCDG members as deemed appropriate, in the event that a FAD is first detected among wildlife.

**4. Department of Health:**

- a. Provides representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Immediately upon being informed that a suspected FAD has been detected within the state of Washington, will determine the public health risk and impact, if any.
- c. Notifies the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that an outbreak of a FAD has occurred within the boundaries of the state of Washington, inform them of the nature of the disease, its primary animal host, and if it is considered to be a health hazard to humans.
- d. Assesses the public health risk associated with burial or burning of dead and affected animals, and provide this information to the PSCDG.

**5. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division:**

- a. The state EMD provides representation to the PSCDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Assists WSDA in obtaining assistance from the WNG.
- c. Activates the state EOC when determined necessary by the PSCDG.
- d. Provides liaisons to other state, county, and local government agencies.
- f. Establishes procedures for documenting expenses.
- g. EMD will provide access to the Emergency Management Council (EMC), and federal agencies, other than the USDA, as required.

**6. Washington State Military Department, National Guard:**

- a. The WNG provides representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Activates appropriate members of the WNG as directed by the Governor of Washington. The following types of WNG members may be required:
  - 1) Military Police
  - 2) Heavy Equipment Operators
  - 3) Truck Drivers
  - 4) Helicopter Crews
  - 5) Administrative personnel
  - (6) Communications experts
- c. Assists local and county law enforcement, WSP, and WSDA personnel in the staffing of roadblocks and security at quarantine sites.
- d. Assists WSDA in the preparation of burial or incineration sites for dead animals or those to be humanely destroyed, and to assist local and county law enforcement, WSP, and WSDA personnel with security at burial or incineration sites.
- e. Assists WSDA and other responding agencies with the transportation of equipment, response personnel, and affected animals.
- f. Assists WSDA with the cleaning and disinfection of vehicles, equipment, and facilities.
- g. Assists with mobile communications systems in support of the plan.
- h. Assists in other missions that may be deemed essential by the PSCDG and approved by the Governor.

**7. Washington State University**

- a. **Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory**
  - 1) Provides representation to the PSCDG when requested by WSDA.
  - 2) Provides diagnostic assistance as requested by a USDA ERT, if activated.
  - 3) Reports suspected FAD to the State Veterinarian or the USDA/APHIS AVIC.

- 4) When there is a suspicion of a FAD in samples from provided by either local producers or local veterinarians, the samples need to be forwarded to the appropriate USDA/APHIS laboratory (Plum Island, New York, or Ames, Iowa). WADDL will have the responsibility to assure that their facilities are adequately quarantined and decontaminated if a FAD is diagnosed in samples submitted to their laboratory.
- 5) Assists WSDA, when requested, with the collection and submission of appropriate samples for definitive diagnosis of suspected FAD.
- 6) Assists WSDA and other state agencies in their efforts to combat the FAD.
- 7) Coordinates with the USDA National Veterinary Services Laboratory and the USDA FADDL during the initial investigative phase, as well as during the management phase of an outbreak.

**b. College of Veterinary Medicine**

The College of Veterinary Medicine will assist and advise the WSDA in clinical aspects of the disease and supply expertise in certain diseases.

**c. Cooperative Extension Service**

The Cooperative Extension Service will assist in educational efforts to notify the public and livestock industries about the nature of the problem.

**8. Washington State Patrol:**

- a. Provides representation to the SSCDG when requested by WSDA.
- b. Provides roadblocks on state and federal highways in restricted or quarantined areas delineated by the PSCDG and/or the USDA.
- c. Assists local and county law enforcement, WSDA and WNG personnel in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.
- d. Performs other functions as requested by the PSCDG or, if activated, the state EOC.

**9. Federal Agencies or Tribal Governments**

- a. United States Department of Agriculture
  - 1) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
  - 2) Veterinary Services
  - 3) Plant Protection Quarantine (PPQ)

- 4) Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication
  - 5) USDA-READEO for the Western Region
  - 6) VS Emergency Programs
  - 7) National Veterinary Services Laboratory
  - 8) FAD Diagnostic Laboratory
  - 9) U.S. Coast Guard
  - 10) U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service
  - 11) U.S. Customs
  - 12) U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services
  - 13) Tribal Governments
- b. USDA, APHIS, VS Emergency Programs will assume a primary role for responding to a FAD emergency within a few days of diagnosis. Initial response of the USDA will be through the USDA-READEO for the Western Region. This Appendix provides for response actions prior to the full involvement of USDA, and also provides a framework for supporting the USDA once they are fully engaged through their emergency response structure. USDA will use the State Veterinarian as the primary contact point for WSDA. The State Veterinarian will serve as the WSDA representative in the USDA response system.
- c. In certain instances the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and USDA PPQ may be involved in response to a FAD exposure in this country or our bordering countries.
- d. Tribal governments and the U.S. Department of Interior will be engaged as appropriate to protect the rights of Native Americans.

## **10. Private Organizations and Businesses**

- a. Producer Organizations
- 1) Llama Owners of Washington
  - 2) Northwest Dairy Association
  - 3) Northwest Quarter Horse Association
  - 4) Washington Cattlemen's Association
  - 5) Washington Cattle Feeder's Association
  - 6) Washington State Dairy Federation
  - 7) Washington Fish Growers Association

- 8) Washington State Pork Producers
- 9) Washington Poultry Industry Representatives
- 10) Washington State Horsemen
- 11) Washington State Sheep Producers
- 12) Washington Thoroughbred Association
- b. Allied Industries and Professions
  - 1) American Association of Zoological Parks
  - 2) Livestock Markets
  - 3) Livestock Slaughter Establishments
  - 4) Renderers
  - 5) USDA Accredited Veterinary Practitioners
  - 6) Washington Livestock Marketing Association
  - 7) Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
- c. Associated Councils, Boards and Advocacy Organizations
  - 1) Agricultural Animal Health Advisory Board
  - 2) Back Country Horsemen of Washington
  - 3) Livestock Identification Advisory Board
  - 4) Washington Beef Commission
  - 5) Washington Dairy Commission
  - 6) Washington State Fair Association
  - 7) Washington State Farm Bureau
  - 8) Washington State Grange
  - 9) Washington State Horse Council
- d. Private organizations have a great deal of interest in a response plan of this type since their livelihood may depend upon the outcome. In most cases a private entity, such as a local veterinarian, will be the first “on scene” and must make immediate decisions. A local veterinarian, as a veterinarian accredited by the USDA, APHIS, VS has the authority to verbally restrict movement of animals suspected of being affected with a FAD. The local veterinarian is then required to immediately notify the State Veterinarian who, with the assistance of the USDA-AVIC, determines the next appropriate action(s) to confirm or rule-out the presence of a FAD, and to restrict animal and, if necessary, people movement in and through the affected area.

- e. Private enterprises such as the WSVMA, producers, livestock markets, slaughtering establishments, renderers and the Agricultural Animal Health Advisory Board will be notified by the WSDA when an animal disease emergency exists. They will be encouraged to actively participate in an emergency response.
- f. These industry groups and others not fully identified at this time are expected to:
  - a. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist state and local jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in FAD emergencies.
  - b. Provide resources and personnel to state and local jurisdictions to assist in the response and recovery phases in FAD emergencies.
  - c. Participate as members of state and local jurisdiction planning teams.
  - d. Support exercises and drills as a participant during the exercise and design period and conduct of the event, and by including the state and local jurisdictions in business and industry activities.

## **V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

- A. The primary point of contact for activation of this Appendix is the State Veterinarian. The State Veterinarian will notify the members of the PSCDG and, if necessary, members of the SSCDG after consultation with the Director-WSDA and request convening of the members. If the situation is such that the state must get involved immediately, the Director of the EMD will request a proclamation by the Governor of a State of Emergency. This proclamation will make available the Governor's Emergency Fund and will activate all state resources as necessary.
- B. When the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture declares an emergency or extraordinary emergency, the USDA-READEO can be fully activated with funding made available from the Commodity Credit Corporation for indemnity.
- C. If and when an outbreak exceeds local and state capabilities and resources, the Governor may request a Presidential Declaration of either an Emergency or a Major Disaster.
- D. Local veterinarians, the WSVMA, animal control agencies, and the Humane Society will participate in emergency operations on a voluntary basis.

## **VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

- A. The WSDA and the State Veterinarian, along with a number of other state agencies, will serve as members of the state EOC staff.
- B. Reimbursement of expenses will be in accordance with guidelines established in the RCW statutes and the WACs.

- C. All participating local, county, and state agencies will be responsible for maintaining a log of events and expenses in accordance with procedures established by the agency and approved by EMD. This log and a record of expenses will be made available to EMD upon termination of the emergency. Each organization will also maintain a Daily Situation Report (SITREP), which will be forwarded by facsimile to the state EOC, if activated, or the State Veterinarian, on a daily basis no later than 1600 hours daily. The period of the report shall be from 12 noon of one day to 12 noon of the next day.

## **VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

WSDA is responsible for the development and maintenance of this Appendix. Other members of the PSCD and SSCDG will review this Appendix on an annual basis or as necessary following the activation of this Appendix. Recommended changes by the PSCDG or SSCDG will be forwarded to the State Veterinarian.